

THE BERKELEY GAZETTE

People of Berkeley are in a mist when they don't get The Gazette

TOWN OFFICIAL PAPER.

VOLUME II.

BERKELEY, CAL., TUESDAY MAY 14, 1895.

NUMBER 20

GOT IT HEAVY.

The San Pablo Fratricide is Sentenced

He Gets Twenty five Years.

A Politician Killed by his Mistress.

While he is Asleep. Jealousy Said to be the Cause—Oakland Druggists Arrested.

Twenty-five Years.

Martinez, May 11.—E. C. Randlett was found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree for the killing of his brother on December 23, 1894. He was sentenced to twenty-five years at Folsom prison.

There was an appeal for another trial, but the Judge would not grant it, but on the other hand said he could not see why a verdict was not brought in for murder in the first degree with the evidence given. The Judge sentenced, however, to give ten days for a bill of exceptions, during which time the prisoner was turned over to the sheriff.

Druggists Arrested.

The aftermath of the struggle of the Council for the suppression of saloons in Oakland has come in the arrest of a number of druggists for selling liquor without a license. The law requires that drugstores must not sell liquors unless on a physician's prescription.

For some time past License Inspector Mitchell has been gathering evidence on which to base prosecutions and has employed men to call at the pharmacies and buy flasks without the necessary prescriptions. They were successful in a large number of cases and warrants were issued for the arrest of the following: F. S. Osgood, C. Cragin, H. D. Kellogg, H. Bowman, C. A. Selfert, George B. Flint, P. H. Rielly, E. C. Rielly, F. W. Hyde, C. A. Herzer, W. D. Alden, A. C. Diebert, H. O. Trowbridge and J. R. Garrett.

The druggists have always claimed that they had a right to sell liquor in packages or flasks, but their position is claimed to be untenable by the License Department and the matter will be tested in the Police Court within a few days.

Last evening the following druggists for whom warrants had been issued went to the police station and gave bonds for their appearance in the Police Court this morning: H. Bowman, F. C. Reilly, P. H. Reilly, G. B. Flint, W. G. Henshaw, L. H. Huntington, F. W. Hyde, H. S. Morton, H. O. Trowbridge, C. A. Selfert, A. C. Diebert. The committee appointed to arrange for the defense, consisting of Messrs. Diebert, Osgood, Cragin, Jackson and Graham, retained Attorneys F. W. Whitney and R. M. Fitzgerald to attend to the case, and a determined effort will be made to establish what the druggists consider their rights.

Veteran Odd Fellows.

The Veteran Odd Fellows met in annual session last night, as they always do before every meeting of the Grand Lodge. The only business of importance transacted was to make

twenty-one instead of twenty years' membership in Odd Fellowship a prerequisite to eligibility in the veteran ranks.

Tonight at the Pleasanton Hotel, San Francisco, the Veterans will have their annual banquet and install their newly elected officers. At present George T. Shaw is president and W. H. Barnes is secretary.

Shot by his Mistress.

St. Louis, May 13.—State Senator Peter R. Morrissey was shot and instantly killed this morning by Maud Lewis his mistress. He was asleep when shot.

The woman has been mentally unbalanced for some time, according to the statement of her neighbors.

The first intimation the neighbors had of the tragedy was the woman's screams. They ran in and found her in a frenzy of grief and terror, bowing over the body and calling, "Pete, come back!"

Two shots were fired, one entering his mouth, the other penetrating his brain through the left eye.

The woman whose ravings became more violent and desperate every minute was sent to the city hospital.

Two other girls, Lillian Moss and Emma Lewis, who were inmates of the house were placed under arrest. The women in the house say that immediately on Morrissey's arrival he and the Lewis woman quarrelled, but they had not considered their difference as serious. Morrissey had started the altercation by telling Maud Lewis that he had another woman on Twenty-first street. She had answered that she knew it, and that she supposed Morrissey would marry that woman, adding, according to the statement of Night Chief of Police Reed's informant, "I don't care if you do marry her, and you can bring her here, and I will give you my room but I tell you this there will be a dead Irishman around here."

The Franchise Granted.

The Board of Supervisors, at their meeting yesterday, accepted the bid of \$25 offered by Daniel Christolm and C. H. Petermann for the franchise of an electric road between Haywards, Mount Eden, Alvarado and Petermann's landing and granted the privilege.

The franchise was amended to allow six months instead of one year for beginning the work and eighteen months instead of three years for its completion. A clause calling for at least hourly trips between 6 A. M. and 9 A. M., except on the division between Mount Eden and Mount Eden landing, was inserted.

To Stop a Contract.

D. J. Landregan, by his attorneys, Reed & Nusbaumer, has brought suit against the Sanitary Board of Golden Gate to restrain them from letting a contract for the construction of sewers at \$37,580 to William Belser & Co.

The matter is set for the 27th. A motion to dissolve the temporary injunction will come up next Monday. The plaintiffs claim that there is a bid before the Board from a responsible party about \$5000 less than that upon which it is proposed to award the contract.

To the Public.

I wish to return my sincere thanks to all of my friends who did what they could to assist me in my canvass for the election of Town Clerk. I appreciate their efforts and take this method of publicly thanking them.

CHAS. W. GOMPERTZ.

The senior ball took place last night in Harmon gymnasium and it was a gay affair.

Pacific Bank Outgrowth.

Judge Hunt and a jury are trying the case of Samuel G. Murphy, president of the First National Bank, against Columbus Waterhouse to recover \$10,000 on a promissory note. This is one of the outgrowths of the old Pacific Bank trouble. Waterhouse claims that the note was merely given by him to secure the transfer of stock to give him the right to vote at a directors' meeting. The time of the transfer of the note to the First National Bank is also in question.

Rather Wet.

Two boys, Sammy Beuven and Charles Norato, were trying to catch some fish at the Bancroft bulkhead this afternoon. The wind blew fresh and created a constipation of the water.

Sammy got dizzy and fell overboard. The mishap was noticed by one of the employees of the Standard Soap Works who went to the rescue and got the boy out of the water, but not before he had got somewhat bruised against the wharf.

A Swindle.

A grand flourish has been made in the newspapers controlled by the Southern Pacific Company that a reduction had been made in rates from Oakland to Hayward. This is false as the newspapers publishing well know. It is surprising how cheap the use of some newspapers can be had. The price of the tickets on the electric road is fifty cents for a round trip. The ride is far more enjoyable than on the steam cars and you can land right in the town without having to be transferred more than a mile away on a horse car.

Sunstroke.

What is the first case of probable sunstroke on record in Oakland occurred yesterday at the city wharf. The victim was Sam Davis, a fruit-peddler. The case is somewhat remarkable and can scarcely be laid entirely to the climate, for the truth is there was a fair breeze blowing at the time and the weather was not as hot as it has been in Oakland during the past few days.

Davis drove on the wharf and was about to dismount from his wagon when his hands went up and he fell back over the seat and was unconscious. This was at 1 o'clock, and it was not until 3 o'clock in the afternoon that he regained consciousness.

Davis was conveyed to the Receiving Hospital. The physicians there pronounced it an apparent case of sunstroke and this was afterward corroborated by Davis when he came to, and later by his family physician, Dr. Gray Smith, who was called in before Davis left the hospital.

Davis said that he was in a weakened condition, having been feeling badly for several days, but yet he was strong enough to be around to do his work until overcome by the heat.

Christian Huff, who was elected to represent the Seventh ward of the new Board of Trustees, seems to have got into office under somewhat peculiar circumstances from the fact that he did not seek the office and really did not turn his hand over to get a single vote. He is known as a man irreproachable in character and one who after being elected to the position will take the same interest in the affairs of the town as he does in his private affairs.

W. H. Otis of the U. S. Geological Survey, will commence tomorrow to make a contour map of Oakland marsh and vicinity. It will take about one month to do the work. Paul Penfield will be an assistant upon the work.

IT IS OVER.

Richard Lloyd Takes The Marshal's Office.

M. L. Hanscom Elected Clerk.

Squires and Wells Succeed Themselves.

C. Hoff, Capt. Gage, R. Rickard, J. W. Richards, H. Cripps, John Martin and G. G. Durrell Elected Trustees.

Afterwards.

The battle is over and now it is necessary to find the number of killed and wounded and so report them to headquarters. As far as the results are concerned there is not much variance from any election which occurs in moderate sized towns. Many local issues are carried even to the lines of a ward and upon the slightest infringement trouble occurs. We doubt if there was an election in Berkeley where so much was at stake, that there was so little what might be called disturbance took place as in the town election yesterday.

Early in the morning the officers of the polls were on hand and for three hours afterwards there was pretty nearly a constant stream of voters in attendance. These consisted of men who are engaged in business outside of the town. They are people who reside in Berkeley at night and roam abroad during the day.

The make up of this class is people who are employed in a clerical capacity, and sometimes even of men who are interested in the carrying on of business. They, from force of circumstances, have to leave early in the morning and return late at night. Their nests are here but nothing else, for another year they may be elsewhere.

The results of an election may be construed in various ways. To understand it thoroughly one must know all the circumstances attending.

In the election of yesterday there were a great many local disturbances which changed the ordinary course of events. The election of town officers in wards afforded an opportunity for exchange in the way of voting which was quickly caught hold of.

As usual there was the surprises on the outcome. Several candidates, who from general opinion as expressed from day to day, were considered elected beyond a doubt met with defeat. On the other hand, to make equilibrium, those whose chances for election were considered rather doubtful received a vote carrying them away above high tide. There was not an officer of the town elected yesterday but what the people of Berkeley have full confidence in that he will do his duty faithfully.

Now that the officers have been chosen the public eye will be upon them for the time being to see that the interest of the taxpaying community in particular and the community in general has metted out to it that justice to which it is entitled.

The incoming officers will have something more to do than follow the footsteps of their immediate predecessors. Under the new charter there will be a great many new duties arise, which almost immediate attention of

the members will be called to. To a great extent the new Board has but little knowledge of the wants of the town and how to provide for those wants in the most economical manner.

It is supposed that each newly elected member will make it his business to particularly study the whole interests of Berkeley and so, as far as he is able, have the business done as to ensure the greatest good to the greatest number.

Following are the returns:

	1st Ward	2nd Ward	3rd Ward	4th Ward	5th Ward	6th Ward	7th Ward	TOTAL
Lloyd	51	34	130	35	72	133	138	593
Striker	114	114	92	89	88	48	35	569
Bull	119	74	163	34	52	45	61	548
Hanscom	131	71	143	63	80	69	70	625
Gompertz	69	81	129	50	68	90	87	574
Bone	79	29	107	27	37	33	43	355
Young							21	21
Squires	200	118	246	92	106	109	115	986
Good	76	61	155	61	99	93	98	643
Wells	182	106	240	113	137	149	160	987
Lowell	92	78	153	39	67	54	51	534

—TRUSTEES—		SCHOOL DIRECTORS	
1st Ward		1st Ward	
Gage	139	Robertson	145
Finn	126	Ceirrine	92
2nd Ward		2nd Ward	
Rickard	83	Wickson	161
Jones	76	Beatty	18
3rd Ward		3rd Ward	
Richards	261	Boone	212
Whiting	138	Dikeman	133
4th Ward		4th Ward	
Cripps	63	Miner	45
Rose	52	Swain	84
Lee	40	Frame	70
5th Ward		5th Ward	
Martin	101	Norton	126
Gelder	40	Boardman	77
Evans	47	6th Ward	
6th Ward		Niehau	98
Durrell	125	7th Ward	
Underwood	93	Engelbreten	135
7th Ward		Dickieson	82
Hoff	68		
Higgins	74		
Heywood	38		
Acton	15		
Davis	30		

The GAZETTE is now the town official paper.

The annual teachers' institute of Sonoma county met yesterday with 300 teachers present.

The 500 Springfield rifles have been removed from the University to Mare Island for safe keeping during the summer vacation.

Sister Aldegonde died in San Jose yesterday. She was 80 years old and came to California in 1846. Apoplexy was the cause of her death.

The American Brewery in West Berkeley is now manufacturing lager beer of a very superior quality both on draught and bottled.

Late monetary advices from England show that there is an increased demand for silver. This is good news for the Pacific Coast.

The faculty of the University held an all day meeting yesterday for the purpose of deciding who should receive diplomas on commencement day.

A. N. Sheldon, a University student had his right foot badly crushed yesterday while trying to board the East Berkeley local going to north Berkeley.

The Women's National Suffrage Association commenced a three days conference yesterday at Salt Lake. Susan B. Anthony was the presiding officer and was assisted by Mrs. E. R. Wells.

John M. Harlow of St. Louis and Colonel W. G. Rice of New York, have been appointed Civil Service Commissioners by the President. This changes the political complexion of the Commission.

Several communications have come to this paper in relation to the election yesterday, commenting upon the different candidates. They are too entirely personal and would do no good to the general public if published. The GAZETTE will always willingly publish any matter of news and is always pleased to obtain it, but it most respectfully declines anything of a personal nature, especially when the writer wants his name kept out of the paper.

GAZETTELETS.

LOST—A gold earring in Berkeley. Finder please leave same at 2120, Fifth street.

The election seems to be over and the "I told you so's" are thicker than mosquitoes in Haywards.

State Senator Peter R. Morrissey of Missouri was shot and instantly killed by his mistress while he was asleep.

Ivancovich's fruit packing establishment at Santa Clara was destroyed by fire night before last. Several tons of dried fruit was lost.

Union sailors have been making attacks on non-union men at Seattle. The union sailors believe in brute force and hesitate at nothing, even to scuttling a ship or cutting a man's throat.

The fake story of Schnaubelt published in the S. F. Chronicle, was exposed very quickly on account of its thinness. The suicide was too lengthy and very poorly worked up.

Mrs. Jane Spiers will entertain a number of young people at dinner at her home in Berkeley Tuesday evening after which the company will attend the performance of the Skull and Keys club of the University.

As to the identification of "Buck" English, the stage robber, if any evidence is wanted any quantity can be reached easily. There are plenty of people in Lake county who knew the whole English family. The writer of this article knew him well in 1875 as well as others of the family.

This is the time of the year when heirs are beginning to hunt up details concerning the death of men in California who died many years ago worth millions of money. Just now it is impossible to call up the death of half a dozen men in California worth \$1,000,000 who gave up breathing over 20 years ago.

Harry B. Watson, editor of the Redlands Cricket, is in jail because he refused to pay a license for publishing his paper. A high old town is San Bernardino where a man is put in prison for educating the masses. It smacks of the blue laws of Connecticut. Go to, thou bailiff.

The Board of Trustees met last evening. Only three members answered to their names. After the minutes were read and approved the meeting adjourned. About this time the other two trustees came in but found their services were needed elsewhere.

While Mrs. Susan B. Anthony was addressing the women of Salt Lake on the suffragist question she had occasion to refer to something which occurred during Noah's time. Of a sudden a half screaming voice from a Mormon triplet was heard in the air the words used "What a memory you must have."

Miss Katherine Felton of Oakland was declared by the faculty of the State University yesterday to be the most distinguished scholar in the class of '95, and therefore entitled to the University medal. The reward was not a surprise for the young lady has a record of being one of the hardest workers in the University. Her aims were high and she always strove for the first place.

Ex-President Harrison is going to visit Newark, New Jersey, for the purpose of attending the New Jersey Historical Society. It is quite possible that he will meet some of his political friends in New York and have a little talk about the situation.

A great excitement exists at Cripple Creek, Colorado. The Marshal by good luck shot two desperadoes and got off without a scratch. Their friends swear vengeance and the town is practically under martial law.

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TOWN OFFICIAL PAPER.

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1895

A GARDEN OF BEAUTY.

In times gone by for more than one decade the name of California has resounded all over California for its great prolixity. Its high hills, which would be called mountains elsewhere, its big trees, its immense vegetables, its large productive power in the way of cereals, all of these things have tended to give our glorious State a name at once wonderful.

As narrations of all these things took place one after another they gave rise to a belief that there was a great deal of magnifying power used. Soon these products of the earth began to be forwarded so that there could be personal inspection. Later on it was made a business to send a car, specially fitted with California productions, to all parts of the United States, until millions of people who had only heard of these wonderful productions could see and satisfy themselves by tasting, that the beautiful story had not been withdrawn.

The consequence was that thousands of people immediately wanted to pay a visit to this State across the mountains and enjoy from the tree the fruit at its best. They were perhaps equally astonished that the hearts of Californians were as large as their hills, trees or vegetable productions. This added to all the rest made the heart grow fonder and the strings of childhood were cut loose that a great many of these people might come and be adopted. They found that there was something in the atmosphere which almost changed the human nature as soon as the two came in contact.

In personal observation it did not take long for an observing man to quickly find out the country's riches in everything. With this influx of people in the past twenty years there were a great many who did not believe that the glittering gold was all there was to live for in this world. That besides the hard labor which caused the sweat to pour from the brow there should be something to please the other senses and thus prevent the horny hand of toil from becoming entirely severed.

The same idea prevailed as soon as woman first landed upon the soil. It took years of cultivation, particularly on the account of the want of education, to bring the flora of the State to even a partially high state. With the advent of practical knowledge the soil brought forth floral tributes for the use of man until the eye becomes almost bewildered as it gazes upon the contribution.

The southern portion of the State have taken the lead. Several years ago flower shows were established in Santa Barbara. This year a dozen places have held the floral festivals until one endeavoring to surpass another these fiestas have become as much the talk of the land as was gold before the years of '50 were ushered in.

Thus is California soon to be one vast garden of flowers and consequently the nearest to the Eden of our imagination on earth. The prophet has spoken and so be it.

THE cut worm has made its appearance in the Southern part of the State. It destroys everything in the vegetable line. Orchards are not exempt. The alfalfa and beet fields show its ravages. Some years ago there was a slight visitation of these pests. Damp weather seems to bring them to life and a good hot sun destroys them. Once brought into active life and the atmosphere congenial their daily destruction is almost beyond belief.

THE word "Democrat" becomes offensive to a citizen of Stockton and the Court decided that his request, which was that the word be stricken from a sign upon which his name appears as a candidate, should be granted.

A NOVEL point and it happens to be well taken, was made in a case recently tried in Hollister where a man was convicted of murder with a life sentence as a penalty. It appeared that two of the jurors wished to see at how great a distance a shot would powder burn cloth and they went outside of the Courtroom to make the experiment.

The prisoner will come up for sentence on May 22, when his attorneys will ask for a new trial.

THERE are so many claimants for the reward offered for the arrest and conviction of S. D. Worden for wrecking a train during the railroad strike that the Southern Pacific Company has asked permission to place the money in the jurisdiction of the Court and there to remain until the Courts decide who is legally entitled to it.

Type Setting by Wires.

Philadelphia Record: A remarkable system of newspaper printing by telegraph has been invented by two Austrian inventors, Messrs. Meray-Horoath and Roza. Experiments are being made at Graz, and the machine is reaching a wonderful state of perfection. The system is briefly as follows: The news is received at a central station, and is transcribed by an instrument like a typewriter, which prints one copy in typewritten characters and another copy in corresponding dots and dashes on the strip of silvered paper; the speed of this machine is said to be ten times as great as that of a compositor setting type by hand, and is estimated to be 200 to 300 lines per hour (presumably referring to a newspaper column); this copy is then corrected and the same corrections made on paper band; by means of the latter is then transmitted telegraphically by an automatic apparatus to as many receiving stations as desired, at which stations the matter is received in the same form on a band of paper; the speed of the apparatus is said to be about 500 lines per hour; these bands as received pass through another machine which automatically presses a type corresponding to the letter of the Morse signal, into a plastic mass into which stereotype metal is then poured, forming the plates from which the paper is reprinted. It is claimed that the saving in the latter machine is 86 per cent as compared with hand-setting; the price of the latter machine is said to be about \$17,000 to \$25,000, while that of machines for sending the messages telegraphically is only about \$850; a machine can deliver 120 lines per hour.

Eggscuse Enuff.

Harper's Bazar: A teacher in a city school received the following note from the mother of a boy who had been absent for a day or two:

"Dere mam: plesse eggscuse Willy. He didn't hav but one pare of pants an I kep him home to wash and mend them and Mrs. O'toole's goat come and et them up off the line and that awt to be eggscure enuff, goodness nose. Yours with respect,
Mrs. B——"

The Southern Pacific Company have had to commence a suit for condemnation of property in order to get through the Gaudeloupe ranch on its way to Santa Barbara.

FOR SALE—Saddle horse for lady's use, with saddle and bridle for sale. Inquire at the pound.

NOTICE.

Parties so desiring can always call up the GAZETTE by telephone. Telephone No. 33, six bells, West Berkeley. The office in East Berkeley will for the time being be located in the same office with the Western Union Telegraph Company.

If you are in need of Potatoes, Hay, Grain, Wood or Coal, don't fail to go to C. Demetrik & Co., Commission Merchants and wholesale dealers in the above articles. Shattuck avenue, near University avenue. Telephone, No. 43; P. O. Box, 115.

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THE AWFUL BLIZZARD

AN UNMERCIFUL NORSE GOD THAT RULES THE PLAINS.

No Person Can Understand What Terrible Things They Are Until He Has Seen One—With All Man's Care, They Are Still His Unconquered Enemies.

The blizzard, as the plain man's vernacular designates the prairie snowstorm, is utterly incomprehensible to one who has not experienced it. Generated in the great storm breeding regions of barren British America and swept on arctic blasts along the vast level reaches that stretch eastward from the Rocky mountains, with no forest to break its force, it becomes a demon of the air, second only to the cyclone or tornado in destructiveness. The moisture is ground as between millstones, hurled with bulletlike energy over hundreds of miles of level plain, and finally, transformed into yeasty sleet by the softening effects of lower latitudes, falls in bleak showers on the ranges of Texas and No Man's Land.

Lack of cheap building material and the brevity of the winter season on the prairies contribute to make the settler's cabin a poor refuge. When the blizzard comes, every resource of fuel is husbanded, and it is faced with a grim determination to see it through.

But not all are prepared even so well as the settler. Occasionally a belated emigrant, on route either to a chosen claim on the frontier or toward the pleasantly remembered east, where he hopes to find old friends and helpers, is caught by the blast. He may have a tiny stove inside the canvas topped prairie schooner, but its heat can do little against the power of the storm. Sheltered by the low bluff of some ravine or water course he may weather the dragging hours of suffering, but the chances are that team and driver will be found a ghastly monument to the storm king's strength.

The farmer who has hurried 10 or 15 miles to the nearest village to secure supplies for the impending visitation is often overtaken before reaching his waiting family and perishes on the road, for no matter how well he knows the path when the blizzard rages his way is as that of the mariner without a compass.

At the prairie schoolhouses, where the settlers' children are gathered from a territory covering many miles in every direction, the blizzard brings terror to the pupils as well as to their parents. Rescue is impossible until the lull comes, and awful possibilities lurk in the bosom of the storm. A Dakota schoolmistress failed to dismiss her scholars in time for them to reach home and found herself and them prisoners from a blizzard's approach. A night and a day at least were before her, during which her little charges must be protected. Deliberately she apportioned the food remaining in the dinner pails, divided the larger boys into squads to keep the fire burning steadily, and when darkness came put the younger pupils to sleep on the benches. Then through the bitter night she sang, declaimed, told stories, invented games and kept the frightened children amused and cheered as best she could. The following day passed much the same, but still no abatement of the storm nor any rescue. The second night was dreary indeed. The children cried themselves to sleep, hungry and cold. With her own hands the teacher broke up desks and blackboard to feed the voracious stove. With morning came a shout at the door as the settlers shoveled away the snow, and then the plucky girl to whom the children owed their lives showed her womanliness—and fainted.

The loss among stock on the plains by each blizzard is appalling. There is less exposure of herds and flocks now than in earlier times, yet every season causes the destruction of thousands of head of cattle and sheep on the ranges and in the unsheltered corrals. Several years ago, during the height of the Texas cattle trade, a blizzard in western Kansas early in December destroyed more than half of 800,000 cattle that were being herded on the open prairie. At one railway station, after the storm, 35,000 hides were shipped, at another 20,000. One ranchman found but 235 head alive out of 7,500 that had been grazing before the catastrophe. Several hundred ponies and a score of herders also perished.

The blizzard is a permanent feature of the prairie winter. Nothing but a decided climatic revolution can secure to the great transmississippi religion immunity from its death bearing presence. Better preparations are yearly being made to withstand its fury and to protect more generously the dumb animals who suffer equally with their masters. The signal service is rendering aid in warning communities reached by telegraph of the storm's approach, while the settlers, taught by bitter experience, take with each season better precautions and provide more intelligently for their time of need, which is sure to come.

But, with all man's care and defense, the blizzard remains unconquered. It is cruel, relentless and unmerciful as some Norse god, from whose kingdom it comes. It is one of the west's possessions which is wholly and irredeemably detestable. In its forefront is apprehension; at its height, terror; in its wake, desolation and suffering, sometimes death.—Detroit Free Press.

Cutting a Hallstom in India.

During a severe hallstom in the Himalayas our native gardener brought out a hatchet and placed it, edge upward, in the garden, to "out the storm," as he said. Catlin, in his "North American Indians," describes a ceremony of the Mandan Indians, in which hatchets and edged tools are sacrificed to the "spirit of the waters" to avert a recurrence of the great deluge, of which the tribe has the tradition.—Notes and Queries.

TO JOHN L. SLEEPER.

Why do you cling unto life, my brother? Why do you cling unto life, I say? Why do you weep when the yoke and fetters of flesh from a dear one drop away? You know this world is a house of sorrow, you know this world is a house of sin. That pain is the Dead sea fruit of pleasure and will be ever, as it hath been. Why, then, cling unto life, when over the blue, transparent rim afar Shinneth the walls of the Wondrous City, where only blessings and blisses are? Why do you beat your hands with passion and storm the sky with your plea and prayer? Whenever passes a stainless spirit forever out of your grasp and care? You say it goes to a glad, brave kingdom, over a vague and voiceless sea. Where never a last goodbye is spoken and never and never a grave shall be. And where from rapture to perfect rapture, with crown and robe, he soars and sings. The Christ of Christ upon his forehead, the glory of God upon his wings. If I thought as you think, my brother, if I be heaved in a better sphere Beyond the grass and the golden lilies that blossom over a dead man here, I would tinge with great strange gladness whenever a friend of mine should die. I would robe him in festal raiment, and I would kiss him a gay goodly. And, oh! when unto me came the hour—the miracle hour that comes to all—Never a cypress branch nor blossom should throw its gloom on my gorgeous pall. At my funeral should be dancing and dainty feasting at festal board. Should be singing and jests and laughter and gurgling of wine in the glasses poured. And jubilant bells should rock the scepters when I was borne to the gay, bright grave, And rattle of drums and trill of trumpets blend in a glad thumping slave.—Will Hubbard Kernan

TIN CANS AND OLD SHOES.

They Well Reward the Italians Who Take Them Out of the Ash Heaps.

On every dumping ground where the city contractors of Brooklyn place their ashes one may see constantly Italians working hard leveling the heaps, as load after load is deposited, and carefully placing the tomato cans and other castoff pieces of tinware in piles by themselves. The contractors do not object if the householders put old cans among the ashes, for this insures a careful leveling by the Italians at the dumping grounds at no expense to the contractors. The revenue from these cans that are collected by the hundreds and thousands is a matter of surprise to most persons. A two horse load brings from \$8 to \$8. It takes several days of hard work to get a big wagon load, but the Italians don't seem to mind the labor of it, for there is money immediately in sight as the piles of tin cans grow. They watch jealously their picking grounds and sometimes make special arrangements with the contractors for the privilege of scraping and raking the ash heaps over.

The tin cans are sold to men with furnaces, who place them in a big caldron, and under a slow fire melt the tin and solder and run that part off for future use and sale. Almost all the tin and solder is saved by this process and is salable for use in making more cans for preserving vegetables. The heat is then made intense, and the iron that remains is melted and cast into sash weights. The demand for these old cans is said to be greater than the supply, and one of the most valuable of the scavenger privileges that the Italians in large cities assume is that of working over an ash dump.

The Italians also collect odd bits of leather in heaps. Old shoes of a large size are always a special delight to them. A wagon load of them is always salable for use in making lampblack. There are other sources of profit in ash heaps, but the chief sources of revenue to those who pull them to pieces are the cans and the shoes.—New York Sun.

Personal Expenses in Vienna.

A singular diarist recently died at Vienna. His diary is an account book of his personal expenses from the age of 17 to 70. During this period it appears he smoked 628,718 cigars. Of these 43,639 were gifts. The rest cost him £2,500. He wore 85 pairs of trousers and 74 coats and waistcoats, and his total tailor's bill was close upon £1,600. His hostler's bill showed 62 pairs of very expensive socks, costing about 15 shillings per pair; 208 shirts and "fronts," and 306 collars, all of which must have been cheap at £60. Locomotion in omnibuses and trams absorbed £85 10s. The drink bill, which extends over 15 years only, comprises 28,786 bottles, of which 21,261 are differentiated as half bottles. He topped up with 30,081 nips of various sorts, and all this cost £1,028, plus tips, £220. The bars must have missed him anyhow when he left them at last, aged 73.—Pall Mall Gazette.

A Long Life.

Sir Benjamin Richardson, M. D., of England, thinks that the normal period of human life is about 110 years, and that seven out of ten average people could live that long if they lived in the right way. They should cultivate a spirit of serene cheerfulness under all circumstances and should learn to like physical exercise in a scientific way. No man, he says, need be particularly abstemious in regard to any article of food, for the secret of long life does not lie there. A happy disposition, plenty of sleep, a temperate gratification of all the natural appetites, and the right kind of physical exercises, will insure longevity to most people.—New York Tribune.

Not a Gold Cure.

A Swansea tradesman, being troubled with a headache, bought two medicinal tablets and put them in his vest pocket. When it was time to take a tablet, he opened his mouth, shut his eyes and gulped one down. He was relieved of his headache and went on his way rejoicing. Later in the day he found the two tablets in his pocket. When he discovered half a sovereign missing, the pains in his head shifted to his stomach.—Cardiff Mail.

Shoestrings were first worn in 1707, and the English buckle makers presented a petition to the throne asking that these articles be prohibited.

A pair of boots, reaching half way to the knee, were sold in Pompeii for 200.

WHITTIER'S SECRET.

THE TRUE STORY OF HIS COURTSHIP OF CORNELIA RUSS.

Though She Did Not Marry Him, She Remained Single and Never Told—A Love Episode in the Poet's Life That Made a Deep Impression Upon Him.

The residence of 18 months in Hartford introduced him to a vigorous anti-slavery circle of higher culture and a more delicate refinement than any he had known, and within that circle incarnated in a most lovely woman he was to find his fate.

Among the friends the biographer has mentioned Judge Russ, a man well known in that day for brilliant parts and a handsome person. The family was distinguished for beauty and brightness. Of those members whom Whittier knew, Mary, the oldest, married Silas E. Burrows. Mrs. Burrows died of consumption in New York in 1841, at the age of 34. There survived only an unmarried daughter, Cornelia, and one son, Charles James Russ, who 20 years later was a prominent lawyer in Hartford.

Cornelia, the youngest child, born in 1814, was but 17 years old when she parted from Whittier in 1831. He was 24. The strong antislavery zeal of the family threw the two young people much together, and the clear brain and tender heart of the poet yielded to very uncommon charms. One who saw her during the last year of her life describes her in this way:

"At 28 Cornelia was a most beautiful woman. She had dark blue eyes, like pansies, with long, dark lashes, black hair and the most exquisite color. If she was like the rest of her family, she was a very brilliant woman."

Judge Russ, who was a member of congress in 1820, had died in 1832. Of this Whittier probably heard through his friend Law, but that he ever heard of the death of Mary Burrows or Cornelia there is no evidence. When he was writing his letter of sympathy to the friends of Lucy Hooper, Cornelia was lying on her deathbed. She had nursed her sister through her fatal illness, had imbibed the poison and followed her in the April of 1842.

The poem called "Memories," to which Whittier attributed a special significance, was written during Cornelia's last illness. He thinks of her as still bright and living, and when in 1888 he desired the poem to be placed at the head of his "Subjective" verse, his heart was still true to her, but gave no token that he knew her had ceased to beat.

After Cornelia's death her papers passed into the hands of the only surviving member of her family, Charles James Russ, who died in 1861. At that time her private letters came into the hands of his widow, who destroyed most of them, but kept from pure love of the poet the precious pages in which Whittier had offered himself to her kinswoman. I have not myself read the letter, which is still in existence, but one who has read it, the present possessor, writes me as follows: "The letter was short, simple and manly, as you would know. He evidently expected to call next day and learn his fate." Another who has seen the letter writes: "It was somewhat stiff—such a letter as a shy Quaker lad would be likely to write, for that he was in spite of his genius. He begged her, if she felt unable to return his affection, to keep his secret, for he said, 'My respect and affection for you are so great that I could not survive the mortification, if your refusal were known.'"

Cornelia Russ was sought in marriage by several distinguished persons, but she died unmarried, and she kept Whittier's secret. His poem suggests that the stern creed of Calvin held them apart—a thing very likely to happen in Connecticut half a century ago, but if he had known that she had changed her early connections for the more liberal associations of the Church of England he would have seen yet more distinctly that "shadow of himself in her," of which the poem speaks.

Those who are familiar with "Memories" will recall the "hazel eyes" and "light brown hair" which it commemorates, and fancy perhaps that there is some mistake. It is not likely that Whittier forgot the color of Cornelia's eyes or hair. In some offensive moment he had shown the poem to James T. Field and Edwin P. Whipple. In 1850, when Cornelia had been dead eight years, they wished to publish it, and he was very reluctant. He had not outgrown his early passion, and before it was printed undoubtedly changed a few descriptive words to screen the truth, it may be from Cornelia herself. She never saw it, but I think he died believing that she had.

Rumors of this story reached me long ago, but I would not print a mere surmise and by long and devious ways—leading through probate offices and town registers, through church records and private papers, in a varied correspondence that has occupied two months, have I followed the story as I tell it.—Springfield Republican.

Gently Said.

"Really, Mr. Stalate," she persisted, "you have given me four hours of your time this evening."

"Why—er—upon my word! So I have. The hours pass like minutes when I am with you."

"You were telling me that since your promotion your time is valuable."

"Yes."

"Well, papa doesn't allow me to receive expensive presents from young men."—Washington Star.

Spotted.

Mr. Lightweight (airily, to conductor)—I wonder what that shabby old codger finds so attractive in this direction. He's been eying me for ten minutes. Conductor (thoughtfully)—I guess he's wondering how you happen to be traveling on a pass. He's the president of the road.—New York Advertiser.

GERMAN ARMY MARRIAGE.

Officers May Not Wed Without the Consent of Their Superiors.

No German officer can marry without the consent of his colonel, according to Poutney Bigelow in "The Borderland of Czar and Kaiser," and this consent can be obtained only after a careful inquiry into all the circumstances surrounding the proposed alliance. First, is the young lady suitable for association with the wives of the other officers? Second, will the bridegroom be able to live respectably and bring up his family? Third, are his means, or those of his wife, invested in proper securities, so that he is not liable to be expelled by reasons of bankruptcy? The extraordinary social advantages enjoyed by the German officer and the pecuniary responsibility growing naturally from such advantages make his small pay, which amounts only to about \$1 a day in case of a first lieutenant, appear even smaller than it is.

An American lady who had been spending a winter in Dresden told Mr. Bigelow that all the bachelors of the garrison were furnished with a list of marriageable women, each name ornamented with the property she might be expected to inherit. This no doubt was a mistake on her part, but it is a very common one. German officers stationed in desirable towns are very apt to get into debt and have to choose between leaving the army in disgrace or marrying a rich girl.

Mr. Bigelow adds: "From my own experience in Germany the officers would appear to have married for love and to be happy in consequence," and yet "the number of those who get into debt and fail to secure a rich wife is considerable, although it makes no particular ripple in the surface. Such men simply disappear and turn up sooner or later in America, where they take employment as coachmen, waiters, teachers or instructors in riding schools. The change of life is very violent and is adopted only as preferable to suicide."

TOWER HILL.

The Most Important Eminence and Most Notable Spot in All London.

Tower hill is perhaps both the most important eminence and the most notable spot in all the metropolis. Few of us, as we pass it on a steamer or cross it on our route to the Ankerwerkes Package, at the commencement of our autumn holiday, think what great persons have quietly lived there, and what others, equally great, have wept and died upon it. To it, or rather to Great Tower street, came Rochester to pursue his trade as an Italian fortune teller, while the bedizen Buckingham often walked thither in order to consult a conjurer, a shrowd, farseeing rogue, who, when Felton bought at the cutler's shop on the summit of the hill for a shilling the knife with which he killed the duke's father, may have known for what purpose it was required.

William Penn was born on this hill in a house close to London wall. Forty-four years later—that is, in A. D. 1685—a poet lay dead, choked by a crust which starvation had urged him to devour too greedily, in an upper room of the Bull tavern. This was the ill fated Otway. At the time when the son of the muse lay dead, Betterton, the celebrated founder of the stage after the restoration, was wringing tears from the eyes of the public, not for the famished dead, but at his own fictitious sorrows in "Venice Preserved."

It was in Great Tower street that Peter the Great used to pass his evenings drinking hot pepper and brandy with his boon companion, Lord Carmarthen. In the neighborhood of Little Tower street, which can scarcely be supposed to have been inspiring, Thomson composed his "Summer." In Grub street, the supposed lurking place of many a mute, inglorious Milton, much hack literary work was effected, none of which has survived the touch of time's destroying hand.—Gentleman's Magazine.

That Troublesome Meringue.

The secret of making the meringue for lemon pies so that it stands tall and thick is in the baking. Whip the whites of the eggs to a froth that will not fall out of the bowl when turned upside down. Put in about a tablespoonful of granulated sugar for each white, stir very little, spread it on the pies when they are just done and still baking hot without taking them out of the oven and let them bake with the oven open. If made hot enough to brown, the meringue will surely fall and become worse than nothing. Five to ten minutes is enough to bake the meringue dry and straw colored. Sift granulated sugar on the top of the meringue as soon as spread on the pie before baking.—Philadelphia Times.

Liable to Be Misunderstood.

Liable to misunderstanding are such interesting adornments of shop windows as, "Superior butter, 1 shilling per pound. Nobody can touch it"—probably not—or the tempting notice of the dealer in cheap shirts, "They won't last long at this price!" Worse still was the admonition which appeared in the window of a cheap restaurant, "Dine here, and you will never dine anywhere else." The viands of this restaurateur must have been almost as deadly and upping in their effect as the whisky known in the western states as "forty rod," because that was the distance beyond which no drinker could walk after its imbibition.—Cornhill Magazine.

Up With The Times.

Old Hen—No more domestic drudgery for me! I'd have you know that I'm an emancipated hen, I am.

Old Rooster—You still lay eggs.

Old Hen—Yes, but they are hatched in an incubator.—New York Weekly.

Self Convicted.

Old Offender—W'at yer arrestin me fer? I hain't done nothin fer a year.

Officer—That's the time ye hit it right. The charge is going to be vagrancy.—Kate Field's Washington.

You'll have a Fit AND BE SATISFIED

If you have your Clothes made by

Brown & McKinnon

THE FASHIONABLE TAILORS OF OAKLAND

Finest Workmanship. Perfect Fitting. Lowest Prices. Finest System of Cutting on the Coast. Samples and Infallible Rules for Self-Measurement sent free.

BROWN & MCKINNON, Merchant Tailors, EAST SIDE OF BROADWAY, Near 11th Street, OAKLAND.

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GAZETTELETS.

Call on E. H. Briggs for your oil and gasoline stoves. He will suit you in prices.

If you want window glass of any size, numbers, lawn mowers, any kind of cutlery, in fact for anything in the hardware line, call upon SCHULTZ & ZEISLER in Shattuck Block, and you can get them to suit.

Madame Kohne, midwife and ladies' nurse, has removed from 1912 Fifth street, to Eighth street, between University avenue and Addison street.

Call at the Dwight Way Station Barber Shop, near Shattuck avenue. First-class attendance.

FRED. CHAMPAGNE, 2113 Dwight Way.

Fonzo's Cafe

OYSTER HOUSE

EVERYTHING COOKED TO ORDER.

FURNISHED ROOMS

By the Day, Week or Month at reasonable rates.

Fred. Fonzo, - - Prop.

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Opposite Waterbury's Livery Stable.

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French Wines, Liquors and Cigars

COR. 6TH ST. & UNIVERSITY AVE.

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Orders Promptly Attended To.

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Telephone, 502.

THE BERKELEY

Livery Stable

Livery, Sale and Boarding Stable

AT BERKELEY STATION.

Where I will always have on hand, Buggies

Carriages and Horses for the accommodation

of the public at reasonable charges.

Special attention given to the boarding

of horses. Transient custom solicited.

Telephone 1730.

H. M. Waterbury.

Opposite Berkeley Station.

Subscribe for the "Gazette."

OFFICE OF THE Assessor of Alameda County.

Poll Tax Notice.

OAKLAND, March 4, 1895.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the State Poll Tax of Two Dollars for the year 1895 is now due and payable at my office, Room 1, Court House, or to a deputy assessor.

SEC. 3339 of the Political Code reads as follows: Every inhabitant of the State, over twenty-one and under 60 years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians, not taxed, must annually pay a poll tax of two dollars, provided the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, then it shall be three dollars.

SEC. 3846 of the Political Code makes it the duty of the Assessor to "demand Poll Tax of every person liable therefor, and on the neglect or refusal of such persons to pay, he must collect by seizure and sale of any personal property owned by such person."

Under sections 420 to 434 every person who refuses to give his own name or the name of any person in his employ, or who in any manner obstructs the Assessor or any of his deputies in the collection of the State Poll Tax, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a fine of \$500 or imprisonment in the County Jail, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Only those persons under twenty-one of over sixty years of age are exempt. Poll Tax must be paid on demand.

Henry P. Dalton, Assessor of Alameda County.

OFFICE OF THE Assessor of Alameda County.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

OAKLAND, March 4, 1895.

ALL PERSONS, firms, company, corporations and associations are required to deliver at the Assessor's office, at the Court House, City of Oakland, County of Alameda, immediately, a statement under oath of all property, both real and personal, owned, or claimed by him, her or them, or in their possession or held in trust for others, at 12 o'clock meridian on the FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1895, in accordance with the constitution.

Refusal or neglect to make a sworn statement of all the property owned or held in trust, will subject the person so refusing or neglecting to make such sworn statements to the full penalty of the law—one hundred dollars fine and guilty of a misdemeanor.

All persons owning real estate that has heretofore been assessed in the wrong name on the real estate assessment book, or who have purchased real estate within the last year, are requested to appear with their deeds, at the Assessor's office, and have the proper changes made for the year 1895. Immediate attention is necessary, as work on the book has already been commenced.

Proper blanks may be obtained at the Assessor's office.

Henry P. Dalton, Assessor of Alameda County.

Miss Lillie Hansen

FASHIONABLE

Dressmaker & Milliner,

2130 Shattuck Ave, Up Stairs.

Millinery and Trimming of hats and bonnets a specialty. Be sure and call upon me.

Golden Sheaf Bakery

AND

Alpha Dining Parlors

J. G. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

Home-made Bread a Specialty. Ice Cream to order. All kinds of cakes and confections made to order and delivered.

Shattuck Ave., Berkeley, Cal.

A. L. OTT.

Manufacturing & Jeweler

AND DIAMOND SETTER.

PRESENTATION MEDALS

Masonic and other Society Emblems made to order.

FACTORY 13 TRINITY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

PEERLESS SALOON

San Pablo Avenue, opposite Harbor Brewery, WEST BERKELEY.

Peter A. Unda, - - Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand the Finest Brand.

Wines, Liquors, Beer and Cigars

Hot Clam Juice Day and Evening.

THE PARIS BOULEVARDS.

A Kaleidoscopic View of Life to Be Found Nowhere Else.

In no other streets in the wide world can one see such varied types as on the grand boulevards of Paris. Why, a trip through them, on top of an omnibus, from the Bastille to the Madeleine—said it takes perhaps an hour—will give you a kaleidoscopic view of life to be found nowhere else. At the Bastille, the Boulevard des Filles du Calvaire and du Temple, you meet the laboring classes, on Sundays in their "bestest best" and on weekdays in white blouses and cotton jackets. Beyond the Place de la Republique the picture changes. Here are the little merchants and shopkeepers and some large ones too. Farther on, near Rue Vivienne, new blood enters this great artery of Paris—it is tinged with a golden sheen, for we are in the heart of the exchanges, among brokers and capitalists—aye, among just such types as Zola drew from for his book entitled "Money." Now the shops are becoming more gay and beautiful, the cafes more elegant, and the siren voices of Paris make its joys even more alluring and more tempting. To appreciate it you must do more than view it from an outsider's standpoint. You must take part in it, live in it, and for the time being forget that you ever were anything but a confirmed and hardened boulevardier.

There, follow my advice, and I will guarantee that you will see Paris as Paris is and not as tourists see or describe it. Sit down with me at the terrace of yonder cafe and watch the stream of humanity as it flows by. What a cosmopolitan throng! Rich and poor, merchants and clerks, unmistakable Britishers, blase journalists, fetching looking actresses, oh! little Parisiennes of the petite bourgeoisie, newsboys and beggars—aye, and Americans, too—all "touching elbows," as the French say. Is it not dizzy to look upon, in its whirling activity, its abandoned merry-making?

See that young exquisite with pointed patent leather boots? Poor fellow! He has mislaid his brain and might find it there. He is one of the society men of the boulevard.—F. R. Layland in Home and Country.

While the GAZETTE will not fail to give credit to all of the incoming officers of the town for whatever they may do for the benefit of its citizens it proposes to criticize in a strictly gentlemanly way any errors of omission or commission. Vicious abuse is left to the other papers who indulge in that kind of beverage.

Every man in Berkeley should take care of his grapes. A very severe frost in the east has damaged the crop. There is no telling how much money our people will make out of the losses of our Eastern friends.

Notice.

Whereas my wife, Mary Swenson, has left my bed and board without my consent, I hereby give public notice that I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract from and after this date, May 9, 1895.

A. SWENSON.

FOUND—A pair of glasses on Shattuck avenue, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this notice. Apply at Stricker's cigar store.

Leave your orders for the Berkeley Steam Laundry at Kelsey's Drug Store.

CASH GROCERY STORE.

DANIEL DUGGAN, Proprietor.
Corner Third and Rose Sts, Berkeley.

Fresh & Choice Groceries

A First-class Bar in Connection with the store.

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Co-partnership hereto existing between Edward Brennen and Hugh McDonald, hereby and this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to said co-partnership to be paid to Edward Brennen, who will continue the business of the firm to-wit: The Grocery Business, near the northeast corner of University and San Pablo avenues. That all debts owing by said firm will be paid by Edward Brennen.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our names and seals, this 19th day of April, 1895.
ED. BRENNEN.
HUGH McDONALD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of April 1895.

GEORGE SCHMIDT,
Notary Public in and for Alameda County,
State of California, ap 19 1 m

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given the partnership heretofore existing between R. L. Agers and John J. K. Kough under the firm name and style of R. L. Ag & Co., near the corner of Dwight way Telegraph avenue, in the Town of Berkeley, Alameda County, California, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All bills payable and receivable will be attended to at the former place of business of said firm.
Dated Berkeley, April 1, 1895.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

The Theory of Professor Wellner's Sail Wheel Flying Machine.

The essence of Professor Wellner's innovation is his invention of the sail wheel. It consists of a horizontally placed axis with spokes and arched aeroplanes attached to them in a cylindrical form. While revolving round the axis the latter take a slightly slanting position, which causes the forward edges of these surfaces to be inclined, and consequently to compress the air in the way of a sail or a kite, calling into play the vertical force. Three ribs running across each lifting surface and made in the form of a screw at the same time serve to strengthen the aeroplanes and to add to the horizontal force.

These sail wheels set in pairs can be placed, according to the size of airship aimed at, in one or more groups of two wheels, revolving in opposite directions, behind or beside each other. The cigar shaped car, furnished with a motor and carrying the aeronauts, is attached horizontally under the center of the wheels, so that the whole construction will resemble a colossal bird, propelled, instead of by wings, by revolving wheels, the lifting surfaces of which are consecutively and constantly developing vertical and horizontal power. The bird's movements in flying and the speedy headway motion necessary to the kite flying machines for their support in the air are in Professor Wellner's invention changed to a rotary motion. This construction, while permitting of an easy, slow ascent, assures the horizontal position and constant stability of the airship, at the same time permitting of a high velocity.

The more the latter is increased the stronger is the lifting power developed. The direction is given by a rudder at the end of the ship or by increasing the velocity of the sail wheels on one side only. It is the peculiar quality of these wheels that they do not, as might be supposed, disperse the air around them. They rather attract it toward their rapidly moving surface, condensing it to a powerful stream, which passes down obliquely through their cylinders. Their velocity can be made to surpass by far that of railway trains, thus enabling them to conquer contrary winds and air currents.—Miss Helene Bonfort in Popular Science Monthly.

Electricity Generated in His Mouth.

A curious case has been recorded in which an electric current was found to be generated by a plate of artificial teeth. A patient consulted his doctor on account of a severe pain in his tongue. But the sufferer was assured that there was nothing the matter. He then paid a visit to his dentist, who informed him that his teeth were perfectly sound. Being, however, dissatisfied, he called upon an electrician he knew and asked him if it were possible he could have any electricity in his mouth. On examining the teeth his friend found that two metals were used to fix them to a composition plate. To these metal wires were then attached and connected to a galvanometer. Then the teeth were replaced in the patient's mouth and the metals moistened with saliva. No sooner was this done than the galvanometer showed quite a large current from so small a source—enough, it is stated, to cause ulceration and severe pain when long continued upon so sensitive an organ as the tongue. The plate was covered with an insulating varnish, and then forward all the trouble ceased.—Industries and Iron.

New Remedy For Insomnia.

An expert in nervous disorders in Paris recommended to an American gentleman a cure for insomnia which was tried with such success that the patient has prescribed it to many of his friends. It is simply to keep your eyes open when you want to go to sleep and cannot. A person whose brain is too active will sometimes close the eyes and vainly endeavor to sleep. The very closing of the eyes seems to concentrate the mental faculties on business affairs and other distractions. The theory of the French physician is that if the victim of insomnia will fix his eyes upon some gleam of light, some shadow, or even on the darkness itself, he can relieve his mind from thoughts that perplex it and divert attention from himself. Try the experiment when you are sleepless and see how unconsciously your eyes will close and your thoughts begin to take possession of you. Struggle to keep them open and fixed upon an object, either real or imaginary, and before you are aware of it the struggle will have ended and sleep will be victorious.

The Effects of a Sermon.

Once, when Cardinal Manning was preaching in Rome, he recognized John Bright among his listeners. On the instant he determined to preach to him and dwell with as much force and effect as he could on the claims of the Blessed Virgin to our veneration.

Two or three years later he met him and reminded him of this incident. "I remember it perfectly," said John, "and I shall never forget it. I was delighted with everything that morning"—a gratified smile came on the cardinal's face—"excepting your sermon."—"Memoirs of an Author," Fitzgerald.

Making Tea in Japan.

In making tea in Japan the hostess pours the powdered tea from the caddy and the water from the kettle simultaneously into a bamboo dipper, as a French waiter pours hot milk and coffee, and stirs it carefully with a "chocoon" bamboo, one end of which is split into small silvers.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Zenobia, the queen of Palmyra, spoke seven languages. After being captured by the Romans she learned Latin and Greek also, married a Roman senator and lived the rest of her life as a Roman matron.

It is estimated by engineers that the leakage from the gas pipes of London equals 9 per cent of the total manufacture.

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FLOUR MILLING.

The Rolling Process Has Changed the Entire Means of Operation.

In the roller process the whole principle of the manufacture of flour was changed. Instead of getting all the flour possible out of the wheat in one or two reductions on millstones, the idea was to make as little flour as possible on the first production and leave a large percentage of middlings afterward to be reduced to what is known as patent flour. Nowadays the number of reductions varies from four to eight or more. Millers are now able to grind with a length of rolls equal to 140 inches per unit of 100 barrels of flour in 24 hours and do good work.

Recently the "plansifter" has stepped into notice and is used with a very great capacity both as a scalper and as a flour bolt. The purifier is greatly improved, varying in size from eight feet in length by three in width to three feet square, with the attendant dust catcher. Many mills creditable to the ingenuity of the builders have been devised to perform a number of operations in very small space, comprising rolls and separators, and also several pairs of rolls in one frame. In the wheat cleaning room the tendency has been to use more machines than formerly and to clean the wheat better. The flour as it comes from the reels is now packed with great rapidity and exactness, and the bran in some of the larger mills is compressed into half the former space by a machine that will pack 40 tons a day.

In short, the whole improvement has been on the line of smaller machines with greater capacity, taking less room, using a shorter road from the wheat bin to the flour sack, and with a reduction in the amount of power required to make a barrel of flour. A mill builder states that in a well planned 100 barrel mill a barrel of flour per 38-100 of a horsepower is fair work, while in a 1,000 barrel mill it is at about the rate of 25 horsepower per unit of 100 barrels daily capacity.—Chicago Record.

NECKTIES ALWAYS NEW.

Mr. Feathers Learns the Secret of Mr. Ginks' Attractive Assortment.

"I am somewhat curious by nature," said Mr. Feathers recently, "and some time ago I was struck by the remarkable number of new neckties worn by young Mr. Ginks, who sits opposite me at our boarding house table. I proceeded to study them, and after a week or two I discovered that they were not only always smooth and fresh, but that their appearance was regulated according to their hues. For two days he would wear a black and gray tie, for instance. Then a black flowered red ground affair would creep out from his bosom, and then two or three more combinations would be worn. At last I could restrain myself no longer, and I asked Ginks to explain to me his necktie system. He looked mysterious and beckoned me to a secluded corner.

"Mr. Feathers," he said earnestly, "I feel that I can confide in you thoroughly. The scarfs you have so kindly admired are five in number and are all I have. I wear one until it gets soiled, and then I drop it in gasoline outside of my window. After the liquid has evaporated I take the scarf in, and every sign of dirt has disappeared. By doing this in rotation with the five ties I keep up an appearance that would cost more than I could afford if I depended upon new ones."

"I thanked the young man for his very interesting information," said Mr. Feathers in conclusion, "and I do not doubt that many others like him know the value of gasoline as a cleansing article and put it to good use. I hope they all use it in the open air, however, as it is a very volatile and inflammable liquid and is liable to explode if exposed in a room where there is a gas light or a fire."—Washington Star.

An Imagination.

When a Third street man came into the house the other evening, they were manipulating something in the kitchen that filled the halls with an odor which could scarcely be called sweet.

"Whew!" he exclaimed to his wife. "What the mischief is that that smells so?"

"Why," responded the wife, who had got used to it, "it's nothing but your imagination."

"Well, I guess not," he said indignantly. "If I had an imagination that smelled like that, I'd take it out and have it disinfected at once."—Detroit Free Press.

The Negro's Nose.

Some years ago Frederick Douglass addressed a convention of negroes in Louisville. He said in the course of his remarks that he did not think an amalgamation of the white and black races desirable, the pure negro being, in his opinion, the best of the race. While speaking his eyeglasses continued to slide from their perch. "But I wish," interpolated the speaker, "I wish we could get up some sort of an alloy for the negro which would insure a nose capable of holding spectacles."—Buffalo Courier.

No "Drawings" in His Ear.

Have you any special name to describe the wrinkles, or convolutions, or plaiting, or whatever is the proper name for the inequalities in the inner surface of the outer ear? A woman artist, discussing a man, disclosed the artist's name for them. She said the man could not be trusted "because he has no drawings in his ear." She meant that the inner surface of the "shell" of the ear was smooth.—New York Sun.

Wise.

Chollie—Baw Jove, do you know, I think I'll be owdemated when I'm dead.
Miss Figg—Why, Mr. Lyte-wayte?
Chollie—Just fawncy, now, a fellow being in the grave for a year or so and then dug up again faw some purpose or another. Don't you see, his clothes would be all out of fashion by that time.—Indianapolis Journal.